

The Orient.

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PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

It has been a happy week for the Germans in France, for with very little fighting or opposition, so far as we can judge at this distance, they have proceeded southwards, the French army retreating before them, till according to the last bulletin the invaders occupy practically all the country south of Belgium from a line due north from Paris till a line due east from Paris. They are now reported as holding Coulommiers, Esternay, Chalons-sur-Marne, Triancourt and Thiauourt. Maubeuge, the last of the fortified places in northern France to hold out, was captured Sept. 7th, Givet having fallen on August 31st. Rheims also has been taken, apparently without a struggle; and the Germans under the Crown Prince are attacking Nancy. Emperor Wilhelm went to the front to witness this attack.

As the Germans have approached so near to Paris, the French Government has deemed it wise to transfer itself and its archives as well as the Bank of France to Bordeaux, which has become the provisional capital of the Republic. Bordeaux is three hundred miles south by west from Paris, on the Garonne river, considerably farther from Paris than Cologne is. General Gallieni is preparing to defend Paris most obstinately, and the fortifications have been very much strengthened. The French say that even if Paris should fall, that would by no means end the war; and the agreement now announced as between France, England and Russia, that no one of them will enter on negotiations looking toward peace without the others, would seem to indicate a determination to keep up the war no matter what happens in France. It is impossible to say just where the French and British armies are at present, save that they are worrying the right flank of the advancing Germans near Coulommiers.

Antwerp is in full possession of the Belgians, and has not yet been surrounded by the Germans so far as known. The British have landed a force at Ostend, though its strength is not announced. A second army, of 300,000, has been raised in England, and is being trained preparatory to sending it over to the Continent. A despatch from Marseilles announces the arrival there of 30,000 troops from India; it is said that 10,000 other Indian troops were left in Egypt out of 40,000 sent from India. 100,000 Russian troops are said to have been landed in France, having been embarked in British transports at Archangel, on the White Sea.

No further naval engagements are reported; but the British Foreign Office sends out word that up to Sept. 6th five Danish vessels, two Dutch, one Swedish and one Norwegian have been sunk by contact with the mines laid in the

North Sea by the Germans. A sad loss of neutral shipping and lives. The British scout cruiser "Pat'finder" is reported to have struck a mine in the North Sea and sunk. A Berlin telegram announces that the Russian cruiser "Rurik" has gone ashore near Helsingfors.

In East Prussia, the Russians still besiege Königsberg and have taken Tilsit, and are advancing in the south toward the Vistula River. They have apparently made good their losses near Ortelsburg, but the Germans still hold the marshy country around that place.

The heaviest fighting of the week has been between the Austrians and Russians, both near Lublin and near Lemberg. Both sides claim the advantage in the former region, where the Austrians are in Polish territory, and say they have beaten the Russians badly near Zamose; the Russians claim to be driving the Austrians south. In Galicia, Lemberg has fallen into the hands of the invading Russians, who claim 70,000 prisoners, over 300 guns, 30 locomotives, and all sorts of other booty. The Austrians say the city, which is not fortified, was surrendered in order to prevent its being bombarded. It has several times in its history been besieged, twice by the Cossacks, once by the Turks, and once by the Swedes. Eighty per cent. of its population is Polish. The announcement is made that the Russian Government has proclaimed to the Poles that it intends to erect the whole of Poland, including Galicia, into an autonomous Province or State at the close of the war. It has also offered special privileges to the Jews, and hopes thus to secure their allegiance.

The Russians claim to have captured Nikolaiew, south of Lemberg, with 40 cannon and a great quantity of ammunition; also that they have beaten the Austrians at Kholm and Krasnostaw southeast of Lublin, driving them back toward the frontier. Heavy fighting is reported near Rava-ruska, northwest of Lemberg. The Russians also claim to have taken Strij, in the foothills of the Carpathians, 40 miles south of Lemberg.

After driving the Austrians out of Servia, the Servians attempted to cross the Save into Austrian territory near Mitrovitz, but were repulsed with a loss, according to the Vienna despatch, of 4,000 or 5,000 prisoners. The Montenegrins, on the other hand, are said to have beaten the Austrians at Belianitz, in Herzegovina, while the Austrians are making another effort to capture Grahovo in Montenegro. A Rome telegram says that the French have landed a considerable force with siege guns at Antivari, to aid the Montenegrins in their attack on Cattaro from the heights of Mt. Lovcen: the French fleet is cooperating by bombarding Cattaro from the sea.

As for the situation in Turkey, there is nothing special to report. In the Constantinople the money market is decidedly easier, the banks are paying out gold somewhat more freely and the new paper liras circulate with ease. Trade is as dead as ever, and everything points to great suffering this winter. Military activity does not cease, but some who were enrolled are being allowed to go home, especially of the older classes. The receipts from customs dues have greatly diminished, so much so as to worry the authorities not a little. In the port of Constantinople there has been more movement the past week than for several weeks. The passenger lines running are the Italian, Messageries, Khedivial, Russian, Roumanian, Bulgarian, Persian, and one or two minor local lines.

DELAYED SAILINGS FROM AMERICA.

A letter from Secretary Barton of the American Board, dated August 3rd, says: —

We are postponing the sailings of missionaries that were booked to sail in August. These include Miss Hazeltine and Rev. and Mrs. McKeeman, who were to sail on August 8th direct to Patras; Dr. and Mrs. Walter Cary, who were to sail for Paris to study French in preparation for work in Aintab; Miss Blake and Miss Short, who were to sail on August 15th; and Mr. and Mrs. Camp and Miss Louise Wallace and Miss Henrietta Brewster, who were to sail on the 22nd.

Mr. George C. Lorbeer and Cass Reed, for Smyrna, who were planning to sail on the 22nd on the "Ivernia," will probably not go because word has just come, since this letter was begun, that the Cunard Company have ordered none of their vessels to sail from American ports until further notice. Mr. Kingsbury's sailing, that was fixed for the 22nd, will unquestionably be delayed, and undoubtedly Miss Daniels, Miss Bushnell, and Mr. and Mrs. Arakelyan, for the Eastern Turkey Mission, booked for the 27th on the "Canada" of the Fabre Line, will not go. In fact, nearly all of the steamship lines across the Atlantic have now been suspended. We can only await the development of events. It is the most inexplicable situation we have ever faced.

Miss Mary Cole for Trebizond, sailed last week for Liverpool on the "Devonian." Her sister, Miss Nellie Cole, is in Glasgow, and they were to join there. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Cooper are already in England. They have been written to to join forces with the Cole sisters. Probably they will be compelled to return to the United States, as facilities for passengers from England around the Mediterranean will be closed undoubtedly as long as this war is on.

The Continuation Committee that was to meet the middle of September in Oxford will unquestionably be called off, and the deputation to Turkey will undoubtedly not come off this year unless there is a marked change for the better within the next month. We are not calling it off but simply holding everything in abeyance pending the development of events.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE AT TREBIZOND.

Trebizond, Aug. 21, 1914.

We had expected a convocation of Astronomers to view the eclipse to day. Conditions prevented the coming of several from Russia. Prof. Todd of Amherst College, fearing the clouds of Trebizond, decided some weeks ago to station himself in Northern Russia, at Riga. His plan was to engage an aeroplane in Paris and proceed from there (across Germany!) to Riga and from there to ascend 20,000 feet into the clearer ether that he might "snatch the sun's secrets" and obtain such photographs as had never been seen before of the corona of the sun. Even Dr. White and Prof. Sivaslian had, at the last, to give up their long — thought plan of bringing their large telescope from Marsovan to Trebizond. Miss Darrow, however, reached here on her way from Constantinople (and returns to Marsovan tomorrow). She and Mrs. Crawford have been busy preparing glasses and arrangements for sketching and photographing. Another interesting guest is Prof. Richard McDawkins, Director of the British School of Archaeology in Athens, who is collecting notes on the various Greek dialects of the region.

For days we have had bright and clear weather; but this morning the sky was covered with clouds, and there was rain for an hour, and there have been heavy showers tonight.

We began the day with the 97th Psalm, thankful to remind ourselves that "The Lord reigneth." We saw "clouds and darkness round about him," and we knew that "the heavens declare his righteousness," and we claimed the further assurance that "Light is sown." And though the clouds did not lift we went on with our preparations. Consul Northrup and Vice Consul Montesanto and his son and daughters (who are here from Smyrna for vacation) soon joined the party on our new school terrace.

At 1:30, though there was blue sky in the north and northeast, all the rest of the heavens were covered with clouds. But at 1:58 there was a little rift in the clouds and the sun came out for two minutes and then hid himself, but appeared at 2:32 for another two minutes and showed a slight depression on the west side. Then after 13 minutes of hiding he showed his face for three minutes (from 2:47 to 3:00). The little depression had grown to a dark crescent. Then the clouds covered him for 15 minutes but at 3:15 to 3:20 the sun shone out with $\frac{3}{4}$ of his face covered. Then we saw nothing but clouds for 27 minutes (or until 3:47). At 3:40 we had to light a lantern. It was so dark that the frightened birds flew hurriedly to their nests. All about, men were shouting, children crying and dogs barking. At 3:47 a window in heaven opened, and we clearly saw a great black disk covering his majesty, and the corona, a beautiful circle of light, surrounding it all. Just a moment later totality had evidently passed, for a dazzling light appeared on the western edge. Again after 5 minutes of hiding behind the cloud at 3:55 we saw what seemed to be the clear 1st quarter of the moon upon his face. That was all, for a cloud

hid all the rest. The darkness quickly dissolved and the world moved on its way, but the sun had said good night.

Then standing around the *samovar*, ere we tasted the tea, we sang

"Sun of my soul, thou Savior dear,
It is not night if Thou be near;
Oh, may no earth-born cloud arise
To hide Thee from thy servants' eyes."

Later we went on to the hill. The sun refused to shine upon us, but he lighted up with wondrous hues the waving curtains of the great clouds and we seemed to gaze —

"Through golden vistas into heaven."

L. S. CRAWFORD.

Mr. H. H. Riggs writes of the observations at Harpout:—

"The eclipse of the sun passed off successfully on Friday, and does not seem to have caused much consternation here. I had got the telescope out at The Garden, and had a box fitted on the eye end of it, so that an image of the sun on a large scale, a foot or so in diameter, was thrown on a white paper so that we could watch it. There happens to be an unusually fine sunspot in view now, so that that added to the interest, as the details were well visible. I had calculated from the Nautical Almanac about what time the eclipse should begin, and within a minute of that time a little dent appeared in the edge of the sun, which soon grew to a large scoop out of it. On that large scale it was easy to see the mountains on the moon as irregularities in its outline, and I took some photographs that show the same thing. The eclipse was not total here, as it was farther to the northeast, but only a thin crescent was left, less than two per cent. of the sun's surface remaining. It got quite dark, and Venus was very conspicuously visible. There is a group of poplars not far from our house, and one interesting thing was to see the sunlight falling through the tops of the poplars on the house, in the form of crescents dancing about, each six or eight inches in diameter. As the eclipse came on about tea-time, all the station were out watching it most of the time."

NEUTRALITY DESIRED.

The *Sabah* says editorially:—

By reading the official organs of any one of the Balkan States, one can see emphasized the benefits of neutrality. From the beginning of the war the *Sabah* has not ceased to declare that for our country the most beneficial attitude was that of neutrality. In fact, if at the beginning of the general overturning we had given up our liberty of action, we should have shown an unjustifiable nervousness. By its neutrality, which prevents an extension of the conflagration, our Empire is rendering an important service to humanity while at the same time ensuring the possibility of acting effectively in its own interests in case of need by conserving intact its military force. In our opinion neutrality is not an end, it is a means.

EVANGELISM.

(Paper by Rev. H. H. RIGGS read at the meeting of the Eastern Turkey Mission, Harpout, July 28, 1914.)

(Concluded)

2. The Method.

Most of us more or less frequently preach the Word. Some in the pulpit, some only in prayer-meeting or in the little group gathered in the home. It is all the same work. But what do we preach? If our lives are dominated by the evangelistic idea, our preaching must be evangelistic. It will aim to bringing the souls of our hearers to our Master, — that will be its purpose. Preaching can have other purposes. We see moral and intellectual deficiencies that we long to correct, but I am convinced that we err from our calling if we ever preach a sermon whose purpose is to correct error or rebuke moral defects. That is not our business. If we, poor sinners, ever dare to rebuke sin in our fellow-sinners, it should be only a means to the end of our mission, which is to bring them to seek help where we have found it, in the saving grace of Christ. I think that here we all, both foreign and native workers, fail. We see the need of change of life, and we preach to our people that they should change, — they *must* change. What utter foolishness! Who are we that we should attempt to change the lives of others by our words? We have neither the hypnotic power to persuade them, nor the moral brute force to coerce them to change from sin to holiness. No, the secret of our power is that we bring to our people the infinite power of a Saviour, and we should, — oh! we *must!* — bring Him to their lives, first, last and always. The dominating, controlling purpose of all our preaching must be evangelistic. We must preach, not to teach men truth, or to change their lives, but to bring them to know Christ who is able to transform their lives, and lead them into fellowship with the Spirit, who will lead them into all truth.

This does not mean that the contents of our sermons are to be empty of intellectual or moral material. The preacher uses all materials for his work. He must give the truth that it may contrast with the false and lead men to Christ. He must point out and rebuke sin, that he may lead men to the fountain for sin and for uncleanness. But let us not fail to treat these things as merely materials, and to *fill* our sermons with Christ Himself. You remember the story of the Scotch lad who, after years of preparation stood in the pulpit to preach his first sermon. He had long looked forward to that day. He had prepared with earnestness and care. His sermon was the best product of his heart and brain. But as he sat there during the singing of the anthem, his mother's last words as he was starting for college flashed through his mind: "Laddie, when the day comes, and ye stand to preach to the people, don't forget to speak a word for the Lord Jesus." In a moment his finely prepared sermon seemed a thing dead, empty, useless, and he set it aside, to rise and stammer out a message, "a word for the Lord Jesus," that reached the hearts

of his hearers. Let us not forget, in every meeting, to "speak a word for the Lord Jesus." It is a temptation to fill our sermons with other things. But our business is to bring men to Christ; let our words ring with that message; let our thoughts ever hark back to that great subject; let our sermons be full of the name and the love of the Lord Jesus.

But more important than the purpose and the content of our preaching is the presentation of the message. Too often when we speak exactly the right words, — the word of God Himself, — they fall fruitless because they pass through the deadening medium of souls that are not at one with Him. In other words, our preaching can be evangelistic only if we are evangelists ourselves. If our hearts are on fire, if we have the consciousness of Christ in us, then our sermons cannot fail to be evangelistic, and fruitful. Let us then lay our hearts again on the altar. Let us realize anew that all that we have and all that we are is the gift of our blessed Master. Then we shall go forth again with a burning message to bring men to the Christ who saves.

But it is not only in the work of preaching that we must be evangelistic. If we ourselves are messengers of God we will seek and find many opportunities for bringing the message to individual souls. Individual work for individuals is a subject that deserves full discussion by itself, it deserves the place of first importance in our lives. This does not mean that sort of personal work, — pathetically common in this land, — that begins and ends in the mistakes or sins or opportunities or dangers of the person with whom we deal. That kind of advice and appeal may have its place, but it is not our work. As messengers of our Lord we have just one message, "Be ye reconciled with God." Whatever the form or introduction of any private conversation, the aim, and the controlling idea and finally the frank appeal of the Christian missionary must be evangelistic. What is true of preaching is more true of personal work. We have not time, nor strength, nor authority to correct the lives of those for whom we work. We have time, and authority and power from on high to lead them to Christ. I want to confess that personally I have failed most often in this line. The words that I say are the aspiration, rather than the accomplishment of my life. But from what experience I have had I want to testify that it is the most blessed work God has given us to do, and that which brings the deepest satisfaction. To sit down with a man whose Christianity has been but a name, and plead with him to give his heart to Christ, — to talk by the wayside with a poor ignorant Kourd, and tell him at last that Jesus, the Messiah, stands ready today to save him from sin and from death, — this, even aside from the blessed results that follow, is the crowning privilege of the Christian worker's life. This is the work our Master loved. It is the kind of work that God honored most richly in the days of the Apostles. Whatever has been our work heretofore let us enter anew into fellowship with our Master in personally leading lives out of darkness into the marvelous light of his saving love and power.

One word more, and I am done. What has been said might be interpreted to mean that only part of our life and

work can be evangelistic, and the rest is routine. But we miss the fullest meaning of evangelism if we fail to realize that as a missionaries we may and must be *always* evangelists. It is much to hope that my life, as I bargain with a muleteer, or organize a school, or teach an English class, should be still a winning message from God. Yet that is what we have a right to hope, and that is what we must strive for. Let us write high on the walls of our hearts the words "We are ambassadors of Christ." Let us keep the purpose ever in mind, that by every act and by every conversation we may win men for Him. When we do remember it, how each class is blessed, as we deal lovingly with living souls, instead of with stupid boys and girls. When we remember it, how it takes the coldness and uselessness out of every most common transaction! We are buying or selling, eating or drinking, teaching or healing as messengers sent on these errands to take men unawares and lead them to Him. This is much to hope and strive for, but we can do it if we will. We can do it if we keep our hearts full of Him whom we serve. "Christ in us is the hope of Glory."

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DR. HASKELL.

The August *Missionary Herald* gives a copy of a letter sent to our venerable colleague Mrs. Haskell regarding the death of her husband. It is such a characteristic proof of the real appreciation in which our missionaries are held by the Bulgarian Government, that we venture to reproduce it in full even though it is late.

Ministry of National Education.
Sofia, May 30, 1914.

To Mrs. H. C. Haskell,
Oberlin, Ohio, U. S. A.

Highly Esteemed Madam :

With deep, heartfelt sorrow I have learned of the ending of the life of your beloved husband, Dr. Henry C. Haskell. I venture to assure you that Bulgaria will never forget the memory of the untiring Dr. Haskell, who fifty years ago, with unexampled self-sacrifice, came to Bulgaria, then enveloped in darkness, with the high and noble mission to bring to her light and love. His work, exalted and noble, was crowned with success. His words and deeds in the name of righteousness, goodness and of God are impressed upon the hearts and souls of all those who had the good fortune to know him.

And now, although a little late, because I was only recently informed of his death, permit me to express my own warm sympathy and that of the Ministry of National Education in the Kingdom of Bulgaria on the death of your universally beloved husband and to assure you that his memory will forever live in the Bulgaria to which he consecrated his life. May this serve to comfort you and your children.

P. PESHOFF,
Minister.

THE ORIENT

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Charles T. Riggs

Bible House, Constantinople.

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EDITORIAL.

It was not an easy matter to decide to reopen the various schools and colleges this coming week. The situation is still so critical that many of the instructors have not been able to return from their vacation trips. No one can foretell how long the present struggle may continue, nor how greatly it may be extended. Financial stringency is so great that several schools have been obliged definitely to remain closed; and the problem of how the rest are to manage their expenses is still an open one. Among the hardships of the present situation is the inability of the schools to accept needy pupils at a reduction. It is certain that expenses will be abnormally high, and institutions that are run on so small a margin at all times cannot in such a crisis run the risk of failure to provide for all their charges by undertaking greater responsibilities than their funds warrant. And with the difficulties of securing any remittances from abroad, the situation is really precarious. All the more honor, therefore, to the institutions that in spite of all the drawbacks are opening their doors. We are certain that the friends of our schools and colleges will do all they can from America to support us out here in taking this step, by supplying at least what they have done in previous years toward their expenses.

Owing to the fact that it has seemed best not to send out to Turkey for the present several new missionaries who are under appointment, most of them are to be given an opportunity while waiting to try out a theory in regard to language study, by taking courses at Hartford Theological Seminary. Many contend that the fundamentals in language study can be secured there as well as in Turkey. And so long as they are prevented from coming to Turkey, we can raise no objection to their trying it. But the theory is to our minds unsound. It may not be possible to agree on just what is meant by the fundamentals; but in any case, the

correct pronunciation of the words must be included. And to secure this, it is absolutely essential in our view to learn from one whose native language it is. Now there are Armenians in Hartford; but so far as we are informed there are no Turks capable of teaching. One objection that has been made by Turks to the language used by our missionaries is that their Turkish is Armenian Turkish. The trained ear can detect immediately the variations in pronunciation; and a wrong start is a continual handicap. More and more missionaries here are unanimous that new recruits must be taught by Turks rather than by Armenians for that reason. Further, nearly every missionary now coming to Turkey must study Turkish rather than either Armenian or Greek. But the ultimate decision as to what language he shall study will be made in connection with his colleagues on the ground. If the purpose of the new theory is merely to give the candidates drill in the principles of phonetics, we most heartily approve. But when it comes to the acquisition of a highly developed, highly inflected, highly idiomatic language such as any one of those in use in Turkey, we contend that no amount of study anywhere outside the country can fit one in ten times the amount of time as well as the absorption of the language through the pores, so to speak, when one is steeped in it by hearing it all around and being compelled to use it constantly. Still, we shall be glad to have the theory tried. The two sides of this question are very ably put in careful articles by Professor Meinhof and Rev. T. Grahame Bailey, in the *International Review of Missions*, April, 1913, pp. 255-268, and July, 1913, pp. 554-562.

The Call to Prayer printed in our last issue has, we hope, met with a humble response in many a circle in this and other countries. "It cannot be doubted that this catastrophe is a punishment for our sins." We may not stop to determine whether a greater responsibility lies at the door of this or that individual. All who have called themselves by the Name of Christ acknowledge that they are brothers; and to an alarming extent the guilt is shared by all. Oh that the spirit of Moses, of Solomon, and of Paul, in assuming their share in the sin of their peoples, might bring us all in humility to our knees. The blindness of the Christian nations to their moral and spiritual obligations to the peoples of Asia and Africa, is suggested as a point where we all have our share of the blame. "If thou hadst known in this day, even thou, the things which belong unto peace! but now they are hid from thine eyes." For many years the finger of Moslem scorn has been pointed at the so-called Christian nations, for their inability to see eye to eye and avoid quarrels in the Name of the Master of Peace and concord. How much more will it be so now! And how hard it will be to persuade a Moslem that the Christian religion brings more peace and goodwill than any other! "The name of God is blasphemed among the Gentiles because of you." Every one of us should bow in deep contrition for the lost opportunities behind us, when before this awful struggle began we might have explained successfully to our neighbors that

such an outbreak of hatred was due to the lack of the Christ-like spirit, and not to the fact that the nations were called Christian. Is it possible that we are in danger, like Esther the Queen, of losing our one chance? "If thou altogether holdest thy peace at this time, then shall relief and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place, but thou and thy father's house shall perish." Have we forfeited the right to be entrusted with the message by our neglect till now? Or shall we not pray for another chance, and that the hearts we would touch may not be entirely hardened? It is a time for great searchings of heart, and absolute humility for every one of us. And it will not be in vain; for we have the promise of the Father, "And I will sanctify my great name, which hath been profaned among the nations, which ye have profaned in the midst of them." As nations and as individuals we have failed to set forth the true spirit of the Master; but the God that heareth prayer will listen if with all our heart we truly seek Him. Contrition and confession are essential to communion. In view of our failures, let all of us first get right with God before we take one step more in His service.

THE NEED OF AN IDEAL.

The *Tasfir i Efkiar* writes:—

At the opening of the Balkan War, Ottoman public opinion did not show solidarity, and this not alone from the political point of view, but also socially. True, our hearts were not entirely unimpressed by the prospect of victory; and yet in spite of this feeling, in spite of all the excitement, our social status showed every sign of a lack of ideal. What advantages were we to reap from the successes we were to gain? Nobody knew, in fact everybody thought of other things. Apparently even all that overturning was not enough to awaken the national conscience or rouse in public opinion the sublime spirit of unity. Precisely for that reason we were beaten and ruined; that was why we were driven back from the Adriatic to the shores of the Marmora.

We do not wish to attribute to just one cause all these disasters: but anyhow if the lack of a national ideal was not the only cause, it was one of the main causes of our defeat. A nation cannot be founded simply on material forces: for material things change easily. Social organisms that depend entirely on their material forces, and are entirely without any strong moral basis, any great faith, cannot find any standing-ground at a time of change. They are abruptly shaken down. They remain impotent, they go from defeat to defeat, as we did during the Balkan War. The unshaken faith that gives a nation an ideal, compensates for the loss of material forces and allows one to look calmly at overturnings. The events now taking place in Europe have roused in us also similar sentiments of hope or fear. It seems then today that the ideal is being roused in us as well. So that we can greet with confidence this new force that is to save us and raise us up.

AINTAB ANECDOTES.

The military government of the city and the behavior of the troops are deserving of great praise. Seizure of goods and animals and conscription of men have been necessities of the situation. But martial law has secured uniform quiet and security, and there are absolutely no stories of violence or insult of any kind offered to the people of the city by the soldiers.

The troops have finally begun to move. Several regiments of footsoldiers left night before last; part of the artillery left last night. It was a wise provision that sent them at midnight, when martial law kept all the people of the city within doors. The immense crowds that would have gathered to see the soldiers go were prevented, as well as the tragic scenes that undoubtedly would have been witnessed. In the stillness of the night we could hear from a distance the strains of minor music from a military band, and the troops could be seen as they marched by silently.

Regiments arriving from Ourfa and Marash have been much exhausted by the march and have found no provision for their arrival. A regiment of Marash villagers, camped down by the road outside Aintab, makes a strange picture. Without uniforms, dirty and tired from the road, without weapons, possessed of a few lumber wagons and a group of ox-carts, they look like refugees rather than the rank and file of an army. No doubt they form sturdy material, but one cannot help wondering how and when they will assume the appearance of a military force.

Mohammedan and Christian are serving side by side in the army, and both Christian and Moslem share in sympathy in the present distress. When the first Marash regiment arrived, hungry and thirsty, and neither food nor water were provided for them by the military, the people of the nearest district of the city were busy till late in the evening carrying them food and drink. It so happened that the helpers were Christians, but they distributed relief to all the most needy without distinction of race or religion. This readiness of Christians to give relief, and their willingness to give to Moslems as well as Christians, have attracted the attention of Mohammedans and aroused favorable comment from them. The Christians, too, have recognized the present crisis as an opportunity to show the spirit of Christ.

August 28th, 1914.

LEVANT TRADE REVIEW.

At last we are favored with the sight of the June quarterly number of the publication of the American Chamber of Commerce, very much delayed by circumstances entirely beyond the control of the publishers. Mr. J. Wylie Brown, the new executive secretary of the Chamber, has taken charge of the magazine in place of Dr. Hubert Banning, who has returned to the United States.

To one vitally interested in the progress of American

trade in the Near East, this quarterly journal is increasingly essential. It gives in each number valuable statistical tables regarding various branches of commerce, and suggestions as to the development of trade relations, besides articles about specific places or districts where certain lines of business may with profit be developed. In the current number there is an interesting sketch by Mr. Archibald Wolfe, of the United States Steel Products Company, "Some Impressions of the Levant." Articles in French are given regarding the development of American coal and cotton markets in the Levant, also on the raising of Angora goats in the United States, as well as about American enterprise in China. Mr. Lewis Heck contributes an interesting description of Sivas and its Future, emphasizing the need of improved methods of transport for the proper development of the region. Mr. R. R. Kendall writes of the construction of the new buildings for the American College for Girls, and the article has not only a view of the new buildings but also four groups of the students by nationalities in the Pageant of Nations at the College last June. Under the title America Looking Abroad, is a statement of the movement in America for the development of foreign commerce, in connection with the holding of a National Foreign Trade Convention last May. The plans for an American Commercial Excursion into the Mediterranean are given, the party to come possibly in the spring of 1915. There are also articles on the Smyrna Fig Packers, and on Bulgarian Developments, and on Armenians in America. Among the portraits are those of Secretary of State Bryan, and Hon. Charles Vopicka, Minister to the Balkan States. There is also a map showing the cessions resulting from the Balkan Wars. Among the personal announcements is that of the appointment of Hon. A. L. M. Gottschalk, till now Consular Inspector for the Middle East and Africa, as Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro.

ALBANIA'S PLIGHT.

With all the big cats away playing another game, the Albanian mice are having a fine time by themselves. This unfortunate infant state has been deserted successively by the Austrian and Roumanian volunteers who had come to help the Mpret restore order, then by the chief units of the international force at Shkodra, these having been withdrawn to join their respective armies, then by the American Board missionaries, whose very lives were in danger and this more from the lack of funds than from any opposition on the part of the people; and last of all, Prince Wilhelm of Wied seems to have tired for the moment of his Shkipetar throne, and has gone to Italy and thence on to Germany. Baron Aliotti, the Italian minister to Albania, has also left, and gone to Rome. The insurgents have entered Valona and Durazzo, and are apparently in possession of the country. On entering the cities named, the insurgents hoisted the Ottoman flag; but according to despatches from Rome they have declared that this was not intended as a political step, but as a religious demonstration by Mohammedans against the Prince

of Wied. For the time being, things at Durazzo seem to be calm. In the north there are uncomfortable rumors of engagements between Albanians and Montenegrins; but apparently the former are acting without authorization. There is little likelihood that the European nations will trouble themselves with Albanian affairs during the present crisis, unless it be to "annex" the little state for some reason.

CALENDAR OF NOTEWORTHY DATES.

- Sept. 3, 1901, Miss Ellen Stone and Mrs. Tsilka kidnapped.
- » » 1851, Queen Olga, Dowager Queen of Greece, born.
- » 4, 1914, Partial eclipse of the moon; invisible in Turkey.
- » 5, 1810, First meeting of the A.B.C.F.M., Farmington, Conn.
- » 9, 1904, Mrs. C. C. Thayer, Ourfa, died.
- » 10, 1867, "Mark Twain" visited Beirut.
- » » 1898, Empress Elizabeth of Austria-Hungary assassinated in Geneva.
- » 11, 1839, Erzroum occupied as a mission station.
- » » 1914, Anniversary of the birth of H. I. M. Sultan Mehmed V. (born 20 Shewwal, 1260 A. H., or Nov. 3, 1844.)
- » 12, 1682, Second siege of Vienna by the Turks ended.
- » » 1840, Bombardment of Beirut by Anglo-Austrian fleet.
- » 13, 1801, Eli Smith, Malta and Beirut, born.
- » » 1866, Augustus Walker, Diarbekir, died.
- » 14, 1849, Eliphah Maynard, Salonica, died.
- » » 1877, Benjamin Schneider, Brousa, Aintab and Marsovan, died.
- » 15, 1812, Entry of Napoleon into Moscow.
- » » 1858, William H. Taft, President, born.
- » » 1910, Mrs. Charlotte M. West, Sivas, died.
- » 16, 1863, Robert College opened.

DEATH OF DR. C. H. DANIELS.

Rev. Charles H. Daniels, D. D., for five years District Secretary of the American Board at New York and for ten years its Home Secretary at Boston, died at Wellesley, Mass., August 3rd, aged 67. He was born in Lyme, Conn., and was graduated from Amherst in 1870 and from Union Theological Seminary in 1873. After serving as pastor successively in Montague, Mass., Cincinnati, O., and Portland, Me., he was in 1888 elected District Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M. for the New York district. In 1893 he was transferred to the Home Secretaryship at Boston, where he was till 1903, when he accepted a call to a pastorate in South Framingham, Mass. He was an earnest friend of missions, a zealous pastor, and a convincing preacher; and he has left behind a very large number of friends. His wife and three daughters survive him.

LOYALTY TO PRINCIPLE.

The results of the Suk-ul-Gharb Conference are beginning to be seen. A young medical student from Beirût, who was present at that gathering and was one of those who took a firm stand for Christ, writes: — "I am beginning to find that it costs to be loyal to the principle I laid down for myself in Suk-ul-Gharb, for it costs heavily to be loyal to God. I shall never regret, however, having made that decision and I shall never flinch in my duty towards this land; for after my Suk-ul-Gharb experience I am beginning to learn that the deepest satisfaction in life is in being useful." And this young man has been called to the army. Instead of buying his freedom he has decided that God wants him to join the army as a physician and do his best to help the men. He continues: — "My people here think it is too big a sacrifice to make; and there is another obstacle. But nothing will deter me from the plans I have made, and hard as it is to live up to one's ideals formed in a quiet place like Suk, in a boisterous world like this, I am determined never to turn my face from the course that I have set myself to follow. I am convinced that it is the right course for me, and if I fail in taking it, I shall never be able to look into the faces of those men of Suk. How I long to be at the top of that hill once more. There is a great difference between learning about God and meeting with God." The friend who sends us this account closes it with the query: — "I wonder if throughout the Turkish Empire there is one other young man going into the army with such a motive as that of this young medical student."

THE CITY OF LOUVAIN.

A telegram from Rome says that in consequence of the opposition offered by the population of the city of Louvain to the German army, all the ancient palaces of the city have been burned. This news seems to be confirmed from Berlin as well as Paris. If true, the world is the loser. According to the tradition which says Julius Cæsar established here a permanent camp, Louvain may be the oldest town in Belgium. It was the capital of Brabant before the rise of Brussels; and was long very prosperous as the centre of the woolen trade. But its present importance is as a seat of learning. In 1423 Duke John IV. of Brabant founded the University of Louvain, which has since then been the first in rank in Belgium. The theological department has been its especial pride. In 1679 the University was established in the old Cloth Workers' Hall, a building dating from 1317, with long arcades and graceful pillars supporting the upper storeys. The library, which is perhaps its most famous asset, contains 70,000 volumes and some 500 manuscripts, many of them of great value. There are four residential colleges in connection with the University, and the students number about 2,000, though in the 16th century there were six thousand.

The Hotel de Ville, which seems to be one of the build-

ings now reported as destroyed, is an extremely rich and ornate example of the pointed Gothic style, and dates from 1448. There are also four or five interesting old churches, the most famous of which is that of St. Pierre.

The city had in 1904 a population of 42,194.

EMPIRE NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

The prefecture of the city has purchased from Roumania 145,000 sacks of flour, and 4,000,000 kilos of wheat, according to the daily press, to guard against any shortage of bread.

The following notice appeared in yesterday's morning papers: — "The ministry of public instruction has decided that all government and private schools are to open on the 15th September, old style. But certain schools have announced that their terms will begin on September 1st. The department concerned will take severe measures against the institutions that do not respect the decisions of the ministry of public instruction."

Talaat Bey, Minister of Interior, returned from his visits in Bucharest and Sofia on a special train last Wednesday morning. A council of ministers was held the same afternoon, to listen to his report.

The Turkish, Armenian and Greek schools of the capital are making all arrangements to open as usual on or about Monday next.

The new American Minister to Persia, Mr. Caldwell, and his wife sailed on Wednesday last by Persian steamer from this harbor for Batoum on their way to Teheran.

THE PROVINCES

Professor Vorperian of Euphrates College arrived last week from America on his return to Harpout, after a year of post-graduate study at Princeton University.

Archbishop Chrysostom, Metropolitan of Smyrna, has arrived in Constantinople and the Minister of Justice and Religions has requested the Patriarchate to appoint some other prelate to that post.

Mr. Hoff, Inspector-General for the Bitlis section of Anatolia, has been recalled by his government, and has left for Europe.

The new Hospital building at Marsovan, which on August 14th was occupied by the military, was still thus in use on Sept. 2nd. Wheeler Hall at Harpout is similarly occupied by soldiers.

NOTES.

Secretary D. Brewer Eddy, of the A. B. C. F. M., who was expecting to make a trip through the Balkan States and into Turkey this fall, was in Paris July 26th, just starting for Vevey, Switzerland, where they are perhaps for the present. Their trip in this direction is presumably declared off.

President and Mrs. Gates of Robert College with their youngest son returned on Monday from their summer in the Engadine, where they were joined by their son Moore, from Princeton University.

Dr. Hoover and family of Talas with John Wingate, and Mrs. Smith of Marsovan arrived in New York on July 26th. Miss McCoy of Marsovan reached Boston on August 10th.

Rev. L. F. Ostrander, Principal of the Collegiate Institute at Samokov, who has been spending the summer in America, had two weeks in camp in the Adirondacks, and was at last accounts at his father's home in Lyons, N. Y., hoping to return for the opening of the fall term at Samokov.

Miss Edith Douglass, of Samokov, has so far recuperated at her home in Colorado that she hopes to return as soon as circumstances permit.

We regret to announce that the child born to Dr. and Mrs. Newton of Smyrna last week lived only three days. Our sympathies go out to the saddened parents.

Mr. Charles Henry Riggs, son of Rev. Charles W. Riggs, formerly of Aintab and now of Oberlin, O., has been appointed as a missionary of the American Board and a pioneer in agricultural work in Albania. He is a graduate of the Ohio State University, and has had practical experience in farm methods and management. His mother is a daughter of the late Mr. Parsons of Bardizag, and he himself was born in Aintab.

Mr. Carl Compton of Anatolia College left Constantinople last Wednesday for Samsoun on his return to Marsovan.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Hannington and Rev. and Mrs. Macgregor, of the Scotch Mission in Galata, left on Tuesday of last week for England.

Rev. and Mrs. John K. Birge sailed from Marseilles for Smyrna last Saturday to join the staff of the International College.

On Tuesday of last week Miss Clark and Miss Whittlesey, who have spent two years helping at the Girls' School at Van, and have been visiting in Constantinople this summer, left by Italian steamer for Athens on their way to America.

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On the same steamer went also Miss Anna D. Merrill, of Des Moines, who has been visiting Mrs. President White of Marsovan since May; and Mrs. Tchorigian, widow of the late Rev. Stepan Tchorigian of this city, and her daughter, all going to America.

OTHER LANDS.

The Russian Government, anxious to remove everything savoring of the German from within its borders, has changed the name of its capital from St. Petersburg to Petrograd.

Last week King Victor Emmanuel of Italy was thrown from his horse while out for a ride, and one leg badly bruised, but the injury is not serious.

A Constantinople Agency telegram states that the American Red Cross has chartered the Hamburg-America liner "Hamburg" and renamed her the "Red Cross." She will be fitted out with full equipment for twelve field hospitals and will sail under the American flag and with an American crew; the field hospitals to do duty on the battle-fields entirely irrespective of nationality.

Professor Robert Francis Harper Ph. D., of Chicago University, died recently in London, aged fifty. When only 24 he was the Assyriologist of the Univ. of Pa. Babylonian Exploration Fund, 1888-1889; he was also Director of the expedition to Babylonia of the Oriental Exploration Fund, 1903-1906, and of the American School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, 1906.

The Cardinal della Chiesa has been elected Pope, and has assumed the name of Benedict XV. The last Pope Benedict reigned from 1740 to 1758; and the first Benedict from 573 to 578.

By defeating the United States players three matches to two, the Australasians have won the Davis Cup and the international tennis championship.

On August 15th the Panama Canal was formally opened to traffic, the U. S. S. Ancon passing through the canal with Governor Goethals on board.

In the *Outlook* (N. Y.) of August 15th there is an interesting resumé of the attitude of the various countries concerned regarding the present war. The standpoint of the Balkan States is given by Arthur Bullard, whose articles under the pen name of Albert Edwards during the Balkan War attracted much attention. In the number for August 1st, Rustem Bey, the Ottoman Ambassador to Washington, writes on The Crisis Between Greece and Turkey.

NOTICES.

Constantinople College will open on the evening of September 15th, New Style.

No reduction will be made this year to any students. All students must pay in advance for the first semester, before entering classes, in gold or Turkish paper.

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Owing to the recent financial difficulties the drafts issued by Treasurer Peet of the American Missions on the Wiener Bank-Verein have been only partially paid. Arrangements have now been made for the full payment of all outstanding drafts, whether drawn on the Wiener Bank-Verein or on Mr. Peet direct; and all such drafts will be paid on presentation at the Bible House.

CALENDAR OF ENGLISH PREACHING SERVICES.

Sunday, Sept. 13th, 1914.

BEBEK CHURCH, 11 a. m. Rev. Robert Chambers, D.D.
 UNION CHURCH, Pera, 11 a. m. Rev. Robert Frew.
 ROBERT COLLEGE, 11 a. m., Rev. Charles T. Riggs (Communion Service).
 SCUTARI, An English service is held in the afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Protestant chapel.

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PANNONIA	(17,490 " " ")	Sept. 10th. 1914

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